
Notice of Completion of Inventory of Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects within the Campbell Collection, Joshua Tree National Monument, Twentynine Palms, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects within the Campbell Collection, a Federally curated collection at Joshua Tree National Monument, Twentynine Palms, California. Representatives of culturally affiliated Indian tribes are advised that the human remains and associated funerary objects in the Campbell Collection will be retained by the monument until July 20, 1992 after which they may be repatriated to the culturally affiliated groups.

The detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects within the Campbell Collection has been made by National Park Service professional curatorial staff, contracted specialists in physical anthropology and prehistoric archeology, and representatives of the following affected tribal organizations:

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Torez Martinez Reservation
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Cabazon Reservation
Anza Band of Cahuilla Indians
Saboba Reservation
Morongo Reservation
Coyote Reservation
Santa Rosa Reservation
Colorado River Indian Tribes Reservation
Fort Mojave Indian Reservation
Chemehuevi Reservation
Quechan Indian Nation of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Between July 1931 and July 1933, Elizabeth and William Campbell carried out legally authorized archeological studies on Federal public lands now within Joshua Tree National Monument. Among the archeological resources collected were human cremations and artifacts believed to be associated with funerary events practiced by prehistoric and historic Native Americans. Recent assessment studies indicate that eleven individuals are represented; approximately 12,225 Native American artifacts are believed to have been associated with the funerary events. These artifacts include historic glass trade beads, native shell beads, chipped and other stone implements, pottery vessels, clay smoking pipes and human effigies, and animal bone tools. One cremation appears to be 19th Century in date; others may be estimated as being between 9th to 14th Century in date. The collection does not contain materials which meet the definition of sacred object or objects of cultural patrimony.

Artifactual evidence does not allow specific identification as to tribal origin. However, recent assessment studies on portions of the Campbell Collection indicate basic similarities in crematory practice, ceramics, stone tool manufacture, ornamentation, and bone or shell artifacts of known archeological traditions believed ancestral to contemporary Cahuilla, Serrano, and Colorado River tribal peoples. Ten

of the cremations are likely affiliated to Cahuilla or Serrano cultural traditions. One cremation is determined possibly to be of either Colorado River area cultural affiliation, represented by contemporary Quechan, Mojave, Maricopa or Chemehuevi peoples, or of Diegueño cultural affiliation to the southwest of the monument.

Representatives of any Indian tribe believed to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects of the Campbell collection that have not been contacted should talk with Superintendent David E. Moore, Joshua Tree National Monument, 74485 National Monument Drive, Twentynine Palms, CA, 92277, (619) 367-3676, before July 20, 1992.

Dated: June 9, 1992

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